



The Hongkong Telegraph.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTIONS.

JAPAN WILLING TO RETURN SHANTUNG.

London, July 29. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Harmsworth stated that Japan had expressed her willingness to return Shantung to China with certain limited restrictions. The Government had no information that China had signified her willingness to accept Shantung from the League of Nations. The Government could not accept the suggestion that they should influence Japan to annul all leases and concessions from China in Manchuria since July, 1911.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Washington, July 29. It is understood that the Government is giving close attention to American-Japanese relations and Japanese policy in the Far East, affecting the withdrawal of Americans from Siberia, the signing of the Consortium Loan Agreement, Japanese assumption of control of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the occupation of North Sakhalin. Mr. Colby has conferred with Sir Auckland Geddes and Sir Bieby Alston. It is understood that Britain and America desire the preservation of the internationality of the Chinese Eastern Railroad in order to ensure the maintenance of the open door. It is generally believed that the United States has protested against the Japanese occupation of North Sakhalin.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, July 29. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Harmsworth stated that if and when negotiations were started with regard to a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, full consideration would be given to the principal of maintaining the open door in China, and that temporary military occupation of Chinese territory would not be availed of to secure preferential treatment by any particular Power.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

SURRENDER OF GENERAL VILLA.

London, July 29. A message from Eagle Pass (Texas) says it is officially reported that General Villa unconditionally surrendered after an all-night conference with the Government's representative. The announcement has been received with rejoicing throughout Mexico. Villa will retire into private life after seeing the President at the capital.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Mexican Consul at Eagle Pass stated that Villa's surrender followed an all-night conference with General Martine, representing the new Mexican Government.

Villa is expected in Mexico City shortly to place himself at the President's disposal. A later message says Villa and his followers have been restored to full Mexican citizenship. It is reported that Villa will be given a yearly allowance and that his followers will receive farming land and a year's Army pay. The men will be disbanded at Torreón, whether they are proceeding.

A Washington message says it is generally accepted that Villa's surrender brings American recognition of the Mexican Government measurably nearer. Villa's status has not greatly changed. He is under an indictment for killing soldiers and civilians in Columbus in 1916, and the fact that he has placed himself under the laws of his own country may mean that his extradition will be sought. Thus the Mexican Government will be freshly embarrassed.

A FRESH REVOLT.

Mexico City, July 29. Colonel Cantu, Governor of Lower California, has openly revolted against the Government. It is reported that 3,000 Federal troops are proceeding to Lower California.

SHARE-OWNERSHIP EXPERIMENT.

New York, July 30. Shareholders in the International Harvester Co. have voted for an increase in preferred stock of \$40,000,000 and in common stock of \$50,000,000. It is proposed out of the new shares to set aside \$20,000,000 common stock and \$40,000,000 preferred stock for the share-ownership plan, open to 40,000 employees in the United States and Canada.

POLISH TROOPS CUT OFF.

CROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

Berlin, July 31. A telegram from Marienburg states that 2,000 Polish troops, which were cut off, have crossed the German frontier near Proskien and will be disarmed. Russian advance guards are operating along the frontier, but are not crossing it.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S WILL.

New York, July 29. Mr. Bacon, former American Ambassador to France, left \$7,500,000.

FRESH LABOUR TROUBLE.

HONGKONG CARPENTERS ON STRIKE.

Fresh industrial trouble has broken out in Hongkong, the furniture carpenters of the Colony having gone on strike. Five hundred of these men downed tools on Thursday, demanding an increase of 32½ per cent. before they would resume work.

A day previous, the carpenters had been celebrating a special festival, in commemoration of their teacher, Lo Bai, said to have been the first carpenter in China who taught his fellow countrymen how to work on wood. The question "To strike or not to strike" was discussed at the great dinner held on this day by the carpenters, and with one accord all present agreed to do so. So far, only five hundred of these carpenters have struck, although it is estimated there must be some 10,000 of them employed in Hongkong. A peculiar thing is that these carpenters have no Guild, like other workmen, and the demands for an increase in wages were made personally to their masters.

The strike has not taken the furniture shopkeepers by surprise, as the possibility of such a happening was whispered long ago. The carpenters had previously thought of asking for an increase of 35 per cent., but they have now brought their demand into line with the percentage granted to the fitters of the Colony.

Besides an increase of pay, the carpenters demand from their masters better hours of work, they want more pay and fewer hours of work. They have laid down the hours of work, which they wish to be from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an hour off for tea. This is some two hours less than they have been putting in.

The masters have expressed their inability to comply with the demands of their employees and have threatened to close their shops if the carpenters insist on their demands. Over seventy furniture shops are involved, and it is stated that the matter may eventually be submitted to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for settlement.

Later information shows that the building carpenters have also gone on strike, they having joined cause with the furniture carpenters on the same day. The building carpenters have made a similar demand as regards the increase in pay. The contractors say that they cannot entertain this demand at present as they have already accepted contracts which did not take into consideration the new phase, but that they will in fresh contracts give the carpenters the 32½ per cent. asked for. On this understanding a number of these carpenters returned to work on Saturday, but the remainder are still holding out.

DEMAND CONCEDED.

It is now learned that the furniture carpenters returned to work this morning, the masters agreeing to pay them the 32½ per cent. demanded, without submitting the case to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, as they found that the men were adamant and were determined not to accept anything less than the stipulated percentage.

THE BABIES' TEN COMMANDS.

During "Baby Week" at Harrow the following "Babies' Commands" were circulated through the district:—(1) Thou shalt not kiss me on the mouth; (2) Thou shalt not sneeze or cough in my face; (3) Thou shalt not give me a dummy to suck; (4) Thou shalt give me boiled cold water to drink; (5) Thou shalt give me the right things to eat; (6) Thou shalt give me a bath every day; (7) Thou shalt give me clothes; (8) Thou shalt give me my own bed; (9) Thou shalt give me a comfortable room with windows down; (10) Thou shalt give me plenty of love and attention.

A CHINESE INTELLECTUAL.

RECENT BOOK REVIEW.

In the Observer, Mr. J. O. P. Bland reviews "Modern China" (by Sih Gung Cheng, M.A.) as follows:—

Very interesting and very opportune is this political study of present-day China by a Chinese M.A. of Oxford and Fellow of the Royal Economic Society. It is well that, at this juncture, the outside world should have an opportunity of gauging, upon authoritative evidence, the practical value of Young China's political claim and aspirations, because there is now the only voice which reaches Europe from China, theirs the only opinions audible to International Conferences and the Council of the League of Nations. And the opinions of Mr. Sih-Gung Cheng are undeniably authoritative, inasmuch as he represents the flower of Young China's Intellectuals (a class of men who combine great mental ability with sincere love for their country and many moral virtues), also because his views are essentially typical of the effects of western learning upon the Oriental mind. For the European reader, the chief value of his work will be found, I think, in its wholly unconscious revelation of the truth that it is not possible, by any process of exotic education, to overcome those racial instincts and qualities whose roots lie deep in heredity. Indeed, it would be hard to find more convincing proof than that which this book affords of the fact that, under the brilliant polish of an Oxford or a Harvard education, the Oriental mind remains true to type, contemptuously philosophical, and instinctively detached from the practical, scientific attitude of Western materialism.

Like most of China's Intellectuals, Mr. Cheng perceives clearly that continuance of the present chaotic condition of affairs "may bring upon China the fate of Turkey and the Holy Roman Empire," and he puts the blame emphatically on the present "wretched rulers of China." "The whole trouble," he declares, "between the North and the South, is the work of a few, who are not supported at all by popular wishes or voice. The Northern Militarists and Southern Constitutionalists, who both claim to fight for the liberty of the people, alike ignore the feelings and sufferings of the silent mass."

Nevertheless, like many others of his class, he cherishes the hope that his country will eventually find a happy issue out of all its afflictions, because, "while the indifference of the people to political affairs prevents them, on the one hand, from being useful citizens of a modern democracy, on the other hand it maintains social stability against political disturbance." (Which, if you work it out, simply means that the Chinese people will remain the Chinese people, no matter how bad their government may be.) The "future of China," he concludes, "depends upon a training of her inhabitants that will enable them to carry on their government free from any exploitation of political adventurers." He looks to popular education and increasing contact with the West to awaken the politically unconscious masses to an intelligent capacity of self-government. As a student of history and science, Mr. Cheng is, of course, aware that education of the kind must of necessity be a very slow and laborious process, and that the immediate dangers which threaten China cannot by any possibility be suspended pending the conclusion of that process. It will require several generations, at least, to produce in the Chinese the instinct and capacity for self-government, yet Mr. Cheng compares their present state with that of the English in 1832, and suggests that "by educational effort the people can be brought up to the standard required by the representative government."

And from this important assumption he proceeds to argue that the only way to bring about a change in the present state of affairs is by the adoption of a system of government which will enable the people to take part in the government. He advocates a system of government which will enable the people to take part in the government. He advocates a system of government which will enable the people to take part in the government.

PRIZE FOR BRITAIN.

MR. KAHN ON ANGLO-AMERICAN HARMONY.

New York, June 12.—Mr. Otto H. Kahn, the well-known banker, who returned from his trip to England, France, and Italy, delivered in the course of a statement on his observations abroad, that the acute problems and difficulties of the post-war situation had either been dealt with or the prediction that they will shortly be overcome was thoroughly justified.

They have been overcome in the main in England. The spirit of wise, yet daring, enterprise which is traditional of England, the experience and insight and financial skill gained in the course of centuries, her wonderfully perfected machinery for international trade, her old-time prestige based upon the justly earned reputation for fair and honest trading, her resolute and clear recognition and pursuance of the facts, her governmental methods of fostering trade and cooperating with commercial interests—all these, and other elements, have been effective towards her recovery of her old-time position. She is prosperous and she is going ahead apace. Throughout the world, her far-flung activities are in full swing.

It anything, too much may possibly have been attempted too quickly and too great a strain may have been put upon England's current resources, which may lead to a reaction; but, if so, I am convinced that it will be temporary. I have said, in London, and I repeat it here, that the talk about our displacing England as the world's financial centre is idle. Her position is the result of geographical, economic, and psychological factors, of racial qualities, and of the experience and practice of centuries. In saying this I am far from underestimating the leading part which America will play in the world's work and the boundless scope of our opportunities; but we should seek to supplement, not supplant, one another. There is plenty of room—and to spare—in the world for the most intensive activities of both nations. There is plenty of need for the most vigorous enterprise of both.

England—a few discordant and insignificant voices to the contrary notwithstanding—is conscious of the greatness of the action and of the service of America during the war. She is genuinely desirous for a cordial understanding and close and harmonious cooperation between the two nations. No man, not blinded by prejudice, can fail to see how necessary such a relationship is for the peace, prosperity, and ordered liberty of the world. England realizes, fully, how greatly that relationship would be furthered by a final settlement of the Irish problem and how warmly her self-governing Dominions and Colonies would welcome such a settlement. If there is anything which the Irish and the friends of the Irish in America can do to bring about a happy ending to that age-long tragedy, they will be rendering a great service to all concerned; but I say, as a appreciative and sympathetic friend of the brave, gifted, and warm-hearted Irish race, that anyone who thinks that the British can be moved by threats, intimidated by agitation, or stimulated by pinpricks from foreign sources does not know the stuff that the British people are made of; and anyone acting on that mistaken notion does more harm than good to the cause he means to serve.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Fair and Warmer"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Scandal"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

FIRE.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING DESTROYED.

A fire which broke out at 8 o'clock last night completely burnt down a four-story building at No. 119 Bonham Street. It started on the ground floor from a cause which has not been ascertained, spread to the first floor, which, in conjunction with the lower story, was used for the storage of tea and rattan goods, and eventually involved the upper storeys which were used as a godown for silk goods and also as living quarters for the folks of the establishment.

The Fire Brigade answered the call and got the fire under control after half an hour. The damage to property is estimated at \$16,000 which is covered by insurance with the Employers Liability and other insurance offices to the extent of \$18,000.

STORM SIGNALS.

NOTICES TO BE DISPLAYED IN HONGKONG.

With regard to the suggestions recently made by Telegraph correspondents for the display of storm signals on the Hongkong side, when such are hoisted on Blackhead's Hill, we learn that through representations made by the Director of the Observatory the idea will in future be put into effect.

The Harbour Master, the Postmaster General and the Wharf and Godown Company have expressed their willingness to assist in the matter, with the result that the significance of the storm signals will be made known by notices in plain language, exhibited at the Post Office, the Harbour Office and the Hongkong and Kowloon ferry wharves.

ARMED ROBBERY FOILED.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

Detectives sent out from the West Point Police Station yesterday afternoon arrested two Chinese at Bonham Road and foiled an armed robbery which was being premeditated by a gang of four men. Near the Diocesan School at Bonham Road the detectives encountered the gang and in the course of a search of their persons a long dagger was discovered stuck to the girdle of one of the men, who was arrested. The others eluded the hold of the detectives and took to their heels, but one of these was arrested with the assistance of the Indian watchman employed by Mr. Liu Chu Pak whose residence is near by. The two remaining men made their escape. In a search which was made in the part of the Diocesan School another dagger was found by the Police, this being the weapon thrown by one of the escaped robbers when they ran away from the Police. The two prisoners will be brought for trial at the Magistracy to-morrow.

24 O'CLOCK NEXT?

The Home Secretary is in communication with the Minister of Transport with reference to the adoption of the 24-hour clock.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on August 1, was 1.4375. The closing rate of the dollar, on August 2, was 1.4375.

NOTICES.

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BOLSHEVISM.

AN INTERNATIONAL
DANGER.

Reviewing "Bolshevism: An International Danger," by Paul Millukov, the Times says:—M. Paul Millukov is too well known as a writer on Russian problems to need much introduction to the reading public. Such works as "The Russian State under Peter the Great," "Essays on Russian Culture," and "Russia and its Crisis," speak for themselves. As one of the founders and, at one period, the leader of the Russian Constitutional and Democratic Party, he has had twenty years experience in Russian politics. He was active in the revolution of March, 1917, and was elected first member of the Executive Committee by the Duma. As Minister for Foreign Affairs of the first Provisional Government he was the ardent supporter of an aggressive policy in the question of war aims, and did his utmost to support the Allies and to prevent the unwieldy fabric of the Russian Constitution from crumbling. He fought mightily, but the speedy march of events and the natural reaction which was bound to set in after so many centuries of a Tsarist regime, proved too much for even his masterly gifts of reorganization, and in May, 1917, he resigned, since which time he has been in opposition to any form of misgovernment under which his country has suffered and is suffering.

In his new book he deals principally, and very rightly so, with the international aspect of Bolshevism, no doubt realizing that time is now past for governments of other countries to regard Bolshevism in the light of a political upheaval applicable only to Russia and confined solely within the frontiers of the Russian Empire. M. Millukov is one of the first writers on the Russian Revolution to make some real attempt at tracing the idea of Bolshevism to its origin. He considers that Lenin bases his doctrine on the theories of "Revolutionary Syndicalism," expounded by Georges Sorel, and at great length shown that Lenin, professing to be the exponent of the theories of Karl Marx, when once he resorted to violence, forfeited the right to call himself a Marxist of 1848 was not only revolutionary but utopian; and the followers of Marx, at the Honorary Conference of 1899, by a majority decided to take the line of "peaceful Parliamentary work for social reform, and the renouncement of the revolutionary tactics of a direct class war." Lenin himself at the time of the revolution of 1905 made the following statement: "The low degree of economic development in Russia as well as the low degree of conscious class organization of the workmen do not permit in any way of the immediate liberation of the working class." He then went on to say: "So long as the working class does not possess the education, there can be no question of a socialist revolution." How, then, can Lenin explain his present attitude? He is acting in direct contradiction to his original convictions.

This, then, is where the syndicalistic idea enters, and from this idea Lenin and his followers have culled one catchphrase: Government by minority. This, curiously enough, is the one point the new and the old have in common, and in the following remarks Lenin unmasks himself:—"The State is indeed an organized rule by a minority of privileged classes. Let us in our turn substitute our minority for theirs, and let us run the machinery!"

Alas, the machinery became broken in the process, with the result that the present autocrats of Russia represent but sorry gods in a world of emptiness and desolation. And this is Lenin's manner of preparing the way for the realization of his communistic ideas. The world war gave him his chance. Sorel had foreseen that a war of exhaustion would possibly bring about a revival of antimilitarist and anti-patriotic propaganda, thus helping enormously attempts of a larger nature towards a proletarian upheaval. We may take it, then, that Lenin relies now entirely on the spread of Bolshevism—that is, on the International Doctrine, for the final realization of his ideas. He has so far merely succeeded in making Russia the scapegoat of his experiments in bringing about World Revolution, and is firmly convinced that even though Bolshevism dies

(Continued on Page 3.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH TURMOIL.

London, July 30.
An official report of the proceedings when the deputation of members of the Houses of Lords and Commons interviewed Mr. Lloyd George shows that the principal spokesman of the deputation was the Duke of Northumberland. He quoted evidence in support of the contention that the Sinn Fein were closely allied to Bolshevistic activities, which aimed at the destruction of the British Empire as an essential step to bring about the dictatorship of the proletariat. He urged the Government not to pursue a policy of drift.

Sir Edward Carson laid stress on the existence of a worldwide conspiracy, which only indirectly concerned itself with Home Rule in Ireland. No difference was drawn in the conspirators' propaganda between questions of Ireland, Egypt and India, to which they were applying their attention, because all were regarded as keys of the Empire. He requested the Government to unmask the disguised objects of Sinn Feinism for the sake of the country and the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said the Government needed no convincing regarding the impossibility of granting an independent Irish Republic. He pointed out that although there was undoubtedly Bolshevism support behind Sinn Feinism, it would be a mistake to conclude it was a purely Bolshevistic conspiracy. The Irish feud was a periodical affair, but the present outbreak was the worst he remembered. It was necessary to strengthen the forces in Ireland. Thousands of officers and men were required to put down lawlessness. He would like to see the same assistance in the way of recruitment for that purpose as was given during the war. He mentioned that one very gallant officer, who was one of the ablest of British Generals, and who was largely responsible for Ludendorff's failure to break through the British lines in the last great German offensive, considered that service in Ireland was a much greater trial to the soldiers' nerves than was the Western Front, because they had constantly to be on the alert, with revolvers ready to hand. Mr. Lloyd George said that if the British Empire surrendered the control over Ireland, it would be equivalent to committing suicide.

London, July 30.
General Lucas, who was captured by the Sinn Feiners, has escaped. He was picked up by a military lorry near Oola between Limerick and Tipperary.

A lorry had been ambushed and two soldiers in it were killed after a desperate fight, but the Sinn Feiners retreated on the appearance of a second lorry.

General Lucas has been brought to the Tipperary barracks. The Rt. Hon. Frank Brooke, Deputy Lieutenant for County Wicklow, was shot dead in Dublin station, immediately after alighting from a train. His assailants escaped.

POLAND'S PERIL.

London, July 29.
The latest Polish communique reports heavy fighting on the whole front. The Poles claim to have repulsed many attacks but admit, *inter alia*, the evacuation of Brody.

According to the "Matin" the French mission at Warsaw reports that M. Pilsudski was with difficulty induced to allow the Allied officers to effectively assist the Polish army, but the impression is growing that the situation is not irretrievable. The Allies have advised Poland not to hasten to enter into political pourparlers with the Soviet.

According to a German report British troops at Danzig are unloading a steamer laden with munitions for Poland.

London, July 30.
At a meeting between the Polish Minister and the Anglo-French Missions it was decided to act promptly in the event of non-conclusion of the armistice in order to facilitate Allied assistance.

I.L.P. ENLIGHTENED.

London, July 30.
The Independent Labour Party has received from the Executive Committee of the Moscow Internationale answers to various inquiries regarding its programme and conditions of affiliation with the Moscow Internationale. Moscow states that communism necessitates revolution and bloodshed. To achieve communism in Britain the workers must prepare for a heavy civil war.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, commenting on this, says the Third Internationale and the Independent Labour Party, like oil and water, will not mix.

OVERSEA TRADE BILL.

London, July 30.
The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Oversea Trade Bill, providing for credits of £25,000,000 to encourage exports to war-shattered countries.

Mr. F. G. Kellaway said that as soon as trade negotiations with Russia were concluded, as he believed they would be, Russia would be included in the Bill, because undoubtedly Russia would be one of the most hopeful markets for British trade.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Simlas, July 30.
The Indian Auxiliary Force Bill, just published, substitutes voluntary enrolment for obligatory registration, but a reversion to the original scheme will be contemplated if the change results in an important difference in numbers.

An Auxiliary Officers Corps is also proposed.

The Government is further considering a Bill constituting an Indian Territorial Force to form a second line to the Indian Army scheme. At first, this will be of an experimental nature.

"EAST INDIANS" IN AMERICA.

New York, July 30.
A movement to deport "East Indians" residing in the United States is indicated by the fact that twenty-seven Sinhalas have been brought to Ellis Island from the mining region of Pennsylvania.

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

London, July 30.
The signature of the Turkish Peace Treaty has been delayed, owing to the Turkish delegates not yet having arrived at Paris. Meanwhile there is a possibility that Greece may not sign the Treaty owing to its giving Italy Dodecanese, which, by the Italo-Greek Convention of July 1919, Italy promised to Greece in exchange for certain concessions in Asia-Minor and the Adriatic. The Italians now repudiate the Convention owing to Italy not receiving the concessions agreed upon.

London, July 30.
A Constantinople telegram states that Mustapha Kemal has sent the Governor of Konia to Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte for the disbandment of the Nationalist forces.

Washington, July 30.
The cruiser St. Louis and six destroyers are going to Turkey as reinforcements and also as a precautionary measure and possibly to protect American lives and property.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL FIELDS.

London, July 30.
The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Teheran says there is a persistent but unconfirmed report that Americans have offered Persia a large loan. Meanwhile the Persian Cabinet has requested the British Financial Adviser and his staff not to attend their office. This means that the Anglo-Persian agreement of 9th August, 1919, has been shelved until the Mejlis assemblies.
[This is a correct version of a telegram published in our last issue.—Ed. H.K.T.]

Washington, July 30.
The State Department has made representations to Britain with a view to securing equal opportunities for American citizens in the development of the oilfields in the mandated countries including Mesopotamia.

Washington, July 30.
The Government is seeking information with regard to the Anglo-French oil agreements, especially pre-war agreements, and the extent of governmental control of the oilfields.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

San Sebastian, July 30.
The Council of the League of Nations opened in full conference today.
Mr. Balfour, in a statement prior to the opening, emphasised the universal character of the League, declaring that not only neutrals but also ex-enemies should belong to the League in order to obtain the co-operation of the whole world.
Mr. Balfour foreshadowed the application by the League of an economic blockade to those nations which defied the League's decisions.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Brisbane, July 29.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's visit culminated in an extraordinary demonstration. Packed crowds surrounded the Hall where the Prince was banqueted by several hundreds of the leading representatives of North-Eastern Australia. The Prince was twice compelled to leave the banquet and salute the crowd. He regretted that his tour was approaching an end. He paid a tribute to the valour and independence of Australian soldiers, which was the outcome of a rational spirit promising a splendid future for Australia.

RAW MATERIALS.

Washington, July 30.
It is understood that the Government holds that the war-time Inter-Allied system of rationing of raw materials is no longer necessary and that ordinary business rules should prevail.

UPROAR IN BELGIAN CHAMBER.

Brussels, July 30.
Protesting against the proposed treatment of ex-soldiers, discharged men broke through a police cordon and invaded the Chamber, provoking an uproar. They were finally persuaded to withdraw. One hundred and seventy arrests were made.

(Continued on page 3.)

RECKLESS WASTE.

"EVERY DEPARTMENT A LAW TO ITSELF."

Mr. Asquith addressed a crowded meeting recently in the Drill Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight, in support of Mr. Norman Holden, the prospective Liberal candidate for the island. The chairman was Sir Edgar Chatfield-Clarke, chairman of the Isle of Wight Liberal Association. Mr. Asquith said:—It is very gratifying for those who like myself are trying to carry on at Westminster a fight under adverse conditions against what appears to us to be a policy inconsistent with the fundamental Liberal principles to find, as I find wherever I go, that when we get into the free and open air of the electorate the old Liberal traditions are as strong as in the days when we commanded a large Parliamentary majority. Every manifestation that we have had of the considered and matured judgment of the people since the General Election of December, 1918, has shown that if they were consulted again they would repudiate that verdict. In these days when so many people aspire to and not a few enter the House of Commons without any special qualifications in the way of knowledge of business or political experience a constituency ought to be congratulated when its suffrages are solicited by a man like Mr. Holden, who has disciplined and trained himself for the work of politics by careful study and by varied experience, and in both cases guided and inspired by complete sympathy with the basic ideals of democracy. There never was a time when we more needed at Westminster than we do now men who can take a large part in the overmastering and overshadowing political problem of the economic reconstruction of the world.

The financial and economic problem is at the root of all our difficulties, both domestic and international. When I was Chancellor of the Exchequer, now nearly 15 years ago, I was faced with the necessity of making provision for the reduction and ultimate repayment of the additional debt which we had incurred in the prosecution of the South African war. Although I am glad to say we were able to remit taxation on a large scale, yet we made it our first duty, and the Liberal Government of that day effectively discharged it, to reduce rapidly and effectively the burden of the debt. We remitted taxation and reduced debt on a scale never before attempted. Our debt to-day is very nearly 8,000 millions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day is taking out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the country the sum of over 1,000 millions, and he cannot pay his way. The yawning hiatus between what you receive from taxation and what you are expending is actually being met to a very large extent by the realization of war assets. That is not sound finance. You may ransack all the innumerable hypothetical conjectural proposals which financial experts and financial cranks put forward for raising revenue: you will never advance an inch on the road until you attack the real evil at its source and cut down your expenditure, and make it in accordance with your means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says to us, if we criticize his expenditure, "Show me how I am to reduce it." The proper answer to that is, as I have always said, "Do it for yourself. What are you there for if you cannot do it? If it is beyond the art and resources of your state-manship and that of your colleagues, then make way for somebody who can." (Cheers.) It is puerile, it is trifling with the situation and with the responsibilities of Government to try and throw on the shoulders of the House of Commons and of men who, from the necessities of the case, do not possess inside knowledge or the expert assistance which is always at the disposal of the Government, to say from what quarters the large reductions are to be made. A Government which cannot discharge that elementary duty is,

by its own profession, inadequate for the needs and responsibilities imposed upon it. (Cheers.)

COSTLY AMATEURS.

But we can make a suggestion. A great part of these enormous increases in our national expenditure is due to the creation of unnecessary departments on an exaggerated scale. I agree that it is desirable to associate with the Government and the administration of the country the active cooperation of men of business experience; but what we have is the importation of costly amateurs at the expense and to the supersession of our own well-trained civil servants. I agree that there are a large number of routine duties which the Ministry of Transport has performed, with great efficiency, but they could all be performed, until this unnecessary new creation was brought about, by a branch department of the Board of Trade manned by those moderately, and if you like ill-paid civil servants and without the unnecessary assistance of this importation of expensive experts from outside. It is an illustration of a studied policy that is being pursued by the present administration of multiplying recklessly, improvidently, without any calculation as to the necessities of the case or as to the exigencies of the country, a cumbersome autocratic machinery to perform duties which could be performed more cheaply and efficiently before. Every department is a law to itself. They can embark, as it were at their own will, often at their own whim, upon every kind of costly adventure, both at home and abroad. Nobody knows at this moment who was really responsible for our spending no less than 100 millions last year in financing various military adventures in which we had no concern for the purpose of upsetting the existing Government in Russia. We do not know who was responsible for that. One Minister says one thing and another says another. You cannot reconcile their declarations or even the declarations of the same Minister made at different times.

EXPENDITURE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

It is the same at this moment in Mesopotamia. We know we are committed to an expenditure in Mesopotamia which cannot be less than 30 millions a year. Look what that would mean if it could be applied to a drastic dealing with the housing problem. What is Mesopotamia to us or to Mesopotamia? (A voice: "Oil.") There it comes in. I was not going to give that explanation. But what is Mesopotamia to us or to Mesopotamia, compared with the obligations which we owe to those within our own shores, many of them people who have returned from the war in which they risked their lives for their country and who now cannot find accommodation for themselves and their families? Nobody knows why we are spending this 30 millions in Mesopotamia. Nobody knows and no responsible Minister can tell us what gain it will bring in the long run to the British Empire or to what additional figures it will go.

The world never presented such an intractable impenetrable jungle of difficulties as it does at the present. No mind, however comprehensive in knowledge, can pretend to take them all in and provide for them. Let us concentrate our attention on the things we can see and understand. Let us put our house in order. Let us put an end to this chapter of improvident and reckless adventure and let us realize that it is no longer a question among the powers of the world of bargaining and huckstering for this advantage—territorial or economic—or that, but that all these matters shall become the subject of the impartial, dispassionate consideration of that great international instrument, the League of Nations, the establishment of which I firmly believe to be the only really beneficial and solid result of the war. If we keep those ideas and needs clearly in view and pursue them resolutely, we may sooner or later see our way out of the difficulties surrounding us. (Cheers.)

MORE CHOICE IN SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

"HUMANIZING" SUBJECTS NEEDED.

Miss Reta Oldham, headmistress of Streatham Hill High School, speaking at the annual conference of the Association of Head Mistresses, held at Streatham, said that all mistresses heartily corroborated the declaration of Mr. Fisher, that "we want to be done with the welter of examinations."

"If we have a reasonable degree of specializing," she said, "we shall send better-informed students to the university. The present grouping of subjects does not encourage individuality, and it prevents the study of the fine arts. Boys and girls should be able to pass examinations by the subjects that they love and subjects that are humanizing. No one can say that the educational rulers are slow to recognize the sciences, and we ask them to recognize the arts also." She urged that the individual should be acknowledged in the present system of examination. The aim of the present system was excellent, but its methods hampered the mistresses in their efforts to find out the tastes and ability of pupils.

Miss Clay compared the present examination system to the bed of Procrustes. The pupil had to be mentally stretched or shortened until she fitted the bed. Resolutions were passed, urging that in order to secure greater liberty for girls at the end of their school life there should be more freedom in the choice of subjects for examinations, and that during the last two years of school life the restrictions imposed by the conditions on which the advanced course grants are made should be removed.

GENERAL NEWS.

WANTED TO SUMMON HERSELF FOR ASSAULT.

A woman applied to the Tottenham magistrate for a summons against herself for assault. She explained that her husband wanted the summons, but could not spare the time to come and apply for it. He told her it was her duty as a wife to apply on his behalf. The Magistrate: But who assaulted him? The Wife: I did. She was told it was the husband's duty to ask for the summons, and until he did so he would not get one.

THE KING ON HOUSING.

The King received at Buckingham Palace a deputation from the Allied Congress on Housing and Town Planning. In reply to an address, he said their decisions could not fail to encourage those who realize that the proper solution of the housing problem, lies not merely in the provision of more and better houses and the clearance of slum areas, but in the far-sighted planning which will put on proper lines the development of our centres of population. He was glad, he added, to have the opportunity of again evincing his personal interest in this vital question.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.
Opposite the University.
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.
Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.
The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations. Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects. Prospectus on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL.

IN A SEASON OF THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

MONDAY, Aug. 2nd.	"FAIR AND WARNER."
TUESDAY, Aug. 3rd.	"SCANDAL."
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4th.	"THREE WISE FOOLS."
THURSDAY, Aug. 5th.	"LIGHTNIN'."
FRIDAY, Aug. 6th.	"POLLY WITH A PAST."
SATURDAY, Aug. 7th.	"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

Prices as Usual. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have this day removed my office to No. 14 Pedder Street, Second Floor.

F. E. NASH,
Solicitor.
1st August 1920.

NOTICE.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Members are informed that the Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Guild Office 29 Queen's Road, Central, on Tuesday 3rd August 1920 at 5.45 p.m. sharp.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "PAWLET"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon, via ports, on 1st August consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 6th inst. by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation

Managing Agents,
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 3rd August, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 8, Middle Road, KOWLOON.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:

Teak hatstand, blackwood music cabinet, stools and teapots, Chesterfield couches and armchairs, carved cherrywood card table, teak desk and bookcases, silk embroidered pictures, tapestry curtains, carpets, rugs, electric fittings etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, teak dinner wagon, teak ice chests, tea tables, teak flower stands, dinner service, etc., etc.

Double and single teak and iron bedsteads, double and single teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, teak chests of drawers, enamelled baths, patent basins, etc., etc.

also

Pantry & Kitchen Requisites And

1 Victrola with cabinet & 40 records
1 Singer's Sewing Machine with electrical attachment
1 Aviary with 11 canaries

N.B. Most of the above furniture were made by Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd.
On view now.
Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "INNSBRUCK"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst. at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1920.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No.—

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Nine Pence per Share on account of the year 1920 has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 25th day of August 1920 to Shareholders on the Register on Tuesday, the 10th day of August 1920 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. WILTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1920.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

Until further notice the weekly religious meetings will be held on WEDNESDAYS. On the 1st, 3rd and 4th Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m. On the 2nd Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Address by Rev. G. J. WILLIAMS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 6th August, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Fine Teakwood & Blackwood Furniture

Teakwood:—Chesterfield and tapestry covered couches, easy chairs, writing tables, bookcases, lady's desks, music stand, medicine chests, sideboard, dinner wagon, dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest of drawers, wardrobes, bedsteads, occasional tables, etc., etc.

Blackwood:—Curio cabinet, oval table, stools, sofas, armchair, corner chair, opium stools, high marble top tables, flower stands, dressing table with mirror and marble top, music stool, etc., etc.

Also

Double & single iron bedsteads, carpets & rugs
1 Large Enamelled Bath
1 Enamelled Wash Basin
1 Oval Mirror
1 Autopiano with records & record cabinets

On view from Thursday the 5th August 1920.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS. Duddell Street.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Assistant (British) wanted for General Office work. State Age, experience and salary required to—Box 404 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Lady Stenographer. Apply to—The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S. C.) Ltd. King's Buildings, Connaught Road.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 136 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 3rd August, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 18 Middle Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—Teak hatstand, blackwood music cabinet, stools & teapots, Chesterfield couches & armchairs, carved cherrywood card table, teak desk & bookcases, silk embroidered pictures, tapestry curtains, carpets, rugs, electric fittings etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard, teak dinner wagon, teak ice chests, tea tables, teak flower stands, dinner service etc., etc.

Double & single teak & iron bedsteads, double & single teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, teak chests of drawers, enamelled baths, patent basins etc., etc.

Also

Pantry & Kitchen Requisites And

1 Victrola with cabinet & 40 records

1 Singer's Sewing Machine with electrical attachment

1 Aviary with 11 canaries

N.B. Most of the above furniture were made by Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd.

On view from Monday, the 2nd August.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 27th August, 1920, at 12 o'clock (noon)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(for account of the concerned)

The Wreck of the S.S. "CHIVO MARU"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

SOLE AGENTS IN

CHINA, HONGKONG

AND MACAO.

MUSTARD & CO.

Connaught Rd. Central

Telephone No. 1186.

COOKING

"PANSY" COOKING RANGE.

Stocked in three Standard Sizes: Spacious, effective and lasting.

A well-known line in the East.

"WALDORF" KITCHEN RANGE.

Fitted with Warming Closet, Plate Warming Shelf and Upright Boiler.

Southard, Robertson & Co. New York.

RANGES

HOUSEBOAT COOKING RANGES.

"MAGNETIC PEARL" and "YALE"

Stocked in two sizes.

Effective Cookers in Small Compass.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"PROMETHEUS" 17th August London and Hamburg
 "DANFA" 17th August London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "PROTESILAUS" 31st August London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
 "ACHILLES" 9th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "LYCAON" 20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS" 14th August Havre and Liverpool
 "BELLEROPHON" 20th August Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 2nd Sept. M'les, Havre and Liverpool
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

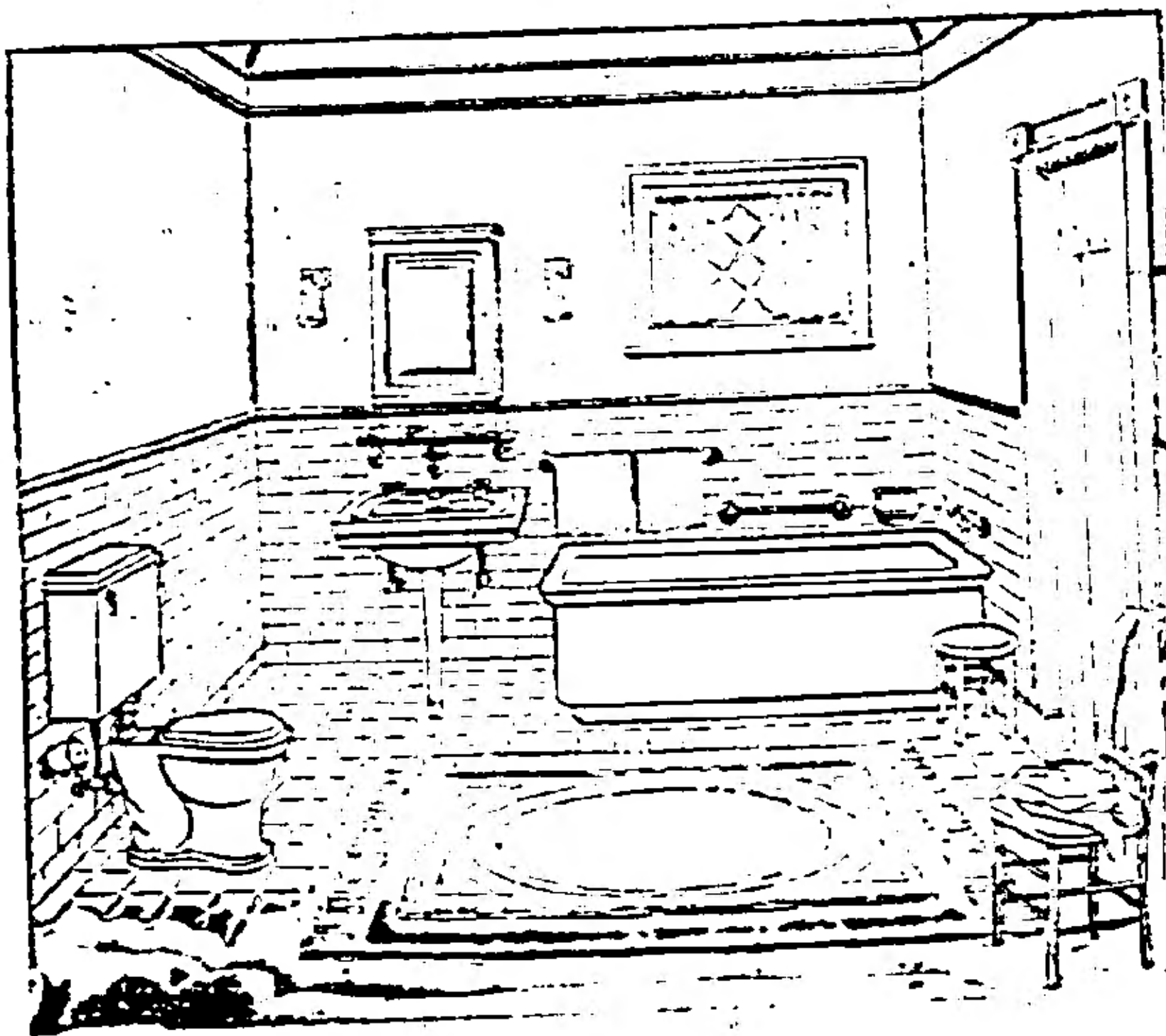
"INION" 16th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TALTHYBIUS" 30th August
 "TYNDAREUS" 6th October

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 2.
 For Freight and Further Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.



It is with a modern up-to-date Bathroom with fixtures from floor to ceiling call on us.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Building.

Chater Road.

SINCERE'S SUMMER SALE

Now on for 20 DAYS only

GREAT REDUCTIONS!!
 EVERY LINE A BARGAIN!!

"THE HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

TEL. 1967/8.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
 Manager ... K.329.
 Secretary ... K.369.
 Harbour Engineer ... K.39.
 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSUSHIMA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 6th August, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"RIOJUN MARU"

From JAPAN.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox. at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 28th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST MONTOP."

From LOS ANGELES via
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
 & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on August 9th.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after August 9th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

AS OPERATORS: U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

Hongkong July 31st, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSUSHIMA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 6th August, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1920.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NEWS FOR THE SERVICES.

Commander E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Royal Indian Marine, has been selected for the post of Principal Naval Transport Officer in the East Indies, and has been granted the temporary rank of acting captain in the Royal Navy with seniority of June 3. There are now only two officers who hold commissions as temporary captains, R.N., one being the P.N.T.O. East Indies, and the other the Deputy-Director of the Royal Indian Marine, which post is at present held by Captain R. H. Jones, C.B.E., R.I.M. The retiring principal naval transport officer for the East Indies is Captain Neville F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., who was appointed on December 6, 1918, before which he was Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine. He is borne on the books of the Junna. Commander Headlam served during the war as principal naval transport officer in South and East Africa, for which purpose he held acting rank as a commander, R.N., from January 20, 1916. His seniority as commander in the Indian Marine dates from February 10, 1914, and for some time before that date he was an acting commander, R.I.M. In the operations connected with the Boxer rebellion he was mentioned in dispatches by General Gaselee for services to the forces in China. In 1900 also he was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a Sepoy who had fallen overboard from the transport Wardha, off Taku. He received the D.S.O. on January 1, 1916, and the C.M.G. three years later, in recognition of his "valuable services rendered during the war."

PRIZE MONEY FOR DEMOBILIZED MEN.

An announcement may be expected shortly in reference to the date and method of payment of prize money to the officers and men who were in the Navy during the war but who have since left the Service. When the distribution of prize money to those now serving was announced in April, it was promised that the payment of shares due in respect of officers and men not now serving would begin at a date to be notified later in the Press, with particulars as to the order and method of application. It is understood that as payment is to be made alphabetically, only names beginning with the early letters of the alphabet will be affected by the first notice.

Bayonet instruction for seamen. Gunnery mates are now being taught modern bayonet fighting in the gunnery schools of the Navy with a view to enabling them to instruct men afloat, and the Admiralty have ordered arrangements to be made accordingly, as soon as these instructors become available, for systematic instruction to be given as far as the "Service" permits. Petty officers of the gunnery branch and seamen gunners will receive elementary lessons in bayonet fighting when passing through the gunnery schools.

Staff college age limits. In reply to a question by Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Churchill states that in order to provide for officers who have served with special distinction on the Staff or in command during the recent war, and who have not hitherto had the opportunity of graduating at the Staff College, two courses, each consisting of about 110 officers, especially selected by the Army Council, have already been assembled at the Staff College in 1919 and 1920. Entrance to the third post-war course, which commences next

SHIPPING.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila
 and
 Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TOBA" Beginning of September.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" September.

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TJIMANOEK" October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "KANDEAN" November.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY (Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

13th August.

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Bdl.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For
 SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
 via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST IVAN" 12th August.

"DELIGHT" 25th August.

further sailings to be announced later.
 Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

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January, will again be by direct nomination by the Army Council. This course will include a senior division consisting of officers not over 40 years of age nominated for one year's course of instruction, and a junior division consisting of officers not over 35 years of age nominated for two years. In special cases the age limits may be extended. At subsequent courses entrance will be by examination, but the pre-war restrictions with regard to age will be relaxed, and the maximum age limits at the date of examination (for the course beginning in the following January) will be as follows:—

1921, 38 years; 1922, 37 years

1923, 36 years; 1924 and subsequent years, 35 years.

RE-ENGAGED SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

A new Army Order states that in the case of soldiers, who, having re-engaged to complete 21 years service, or having re-engaged or otherwise extended that service, will remain in the Army after July 1 next, any unpaid balance of the Military Service Act Bounty to which they became entitled during the war will be credited to their accounts with interest, on July 1 next, notwithstanding that they have not been discharged.

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BIRTHS.

MacINTYRE.—At Glasgow, on July 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Neill MacIntyre, a daughter.

DEARING.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dearing, in San Francisco, a son, Vinton Adams Dearing, July 30. North China and Japan papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920.

ABOUT CHINA.

The periodical publications of the Chinese Maritime Customs always provide plenty of food for thought on questions of trade and government of China proper, but they also constitute very valuable records which should be consulted by all merchants who wish to keep in touch with the best markets and who desire to understand all the various factors that go towards building up successful connections. We have been favoured with a copy of the latest publication of the Statistical Department and this deals with the returns of trade and also trade reports of some of the Northern Ports. There is little in the volume of direct trading interest to Hongkong, although the volume of business done between the various ports and this Colony is comparatively stated. But in the reports the various Commissioners touch on matters of vital interest to all commercial men having dealings with China and so it is that the publication can be perused with profit.

In glancing through the reports we were rather struck by the frequency with which reference is made to China's muddled currency system, and some interesting extracts could be made. Local business men need no convincing of the urgency of currency reform, and the wholehearted manner in which the various Chambers of Commerce have worked to help bring this improvement about is distinctly to their credit. When matters in the North become more settled we shall hope to see even more representations made on this matter. The Commissioner for Chefoo, Mr. A. Sugden, has made a very pertinent suggestion in his report, which we will quote:—"Vladivostok as buyer, supplier, or remitter of money almost ceased to exist until late in the year. Coolies returning then introduced a new currency, American dollar notes, French and English money, but in small quantities, is also reported to have been brought by coolies returning from the Labour Corps. For years roubles and yen were favourite currencies, and their fall in value has ruined many dealers. It is surprising, therefore, that foreign currencies were welcomed, but that this actually occurred is a strong argument in favour of a standard silver dollar uniform to all China: Chinese silver dollars were the least desired form of silver, but as the year wore on, Peiyang dollars began to find favour, the drop in paper yen and roubles and the price in silver leading to all silver being sought for hoarding. Money was always said to be short, and quantities are said to be hoarded. With a new mint being established in Shanghai, one cannot insist too strongly on the silver unit being nearer in value to a shilling than to a dollar, as experience shows that the unit is a very great determining factor in prices, and the rise in all prices seems utterly unjustifiable, as it is said to have spread to even those small villages which have hardly known anything of the world's disturbances. The dollar unit is cruelly hard on Chinese of every class, and hardest on the poorest." The point we would like to stress there is that when China does get its currency standardised and uniform the silver unit should be as low as is possible under a decimal system. Everyone must agree, whether they be retail traders or not, that a high unit of currency tends towards high prices. It is inevitably so. It allows an easy falsification in values, and is a very wide avenue for the reaping of exorbitant profits. Hongkong is not affected in the same acute way as are the thousands of poorly paid natives in the interior, but one can get very easy illustration of the effects of a high unit of currency without going outside the Colony. A dollar here is not higher in purchasing value than is a rupee, a Straits dollar, a yen, a peso and, even sometimes, a shilling. Those who are working hardest for the improvement of China's currency ought to bear such a fact closely in mind, because the fixing of that unit will very seriously affect the economic condition of many millions of hard working people.

All through the reports there is eloquent evidence how unsettled conditions and the lack of efficient administration are seriously handicapping China's development. We read how brigands have harassed peaceful traders in out-of-the-way places, robbing and killing the very producers who are China's greatest asset; how time and again attention has been called to the necessity of improved roads and better means of communication as being the most crying needs of many districts; how disastrous floods could have been prevented if there had been a little decent conservancy work; how railways are needed to open rich areas—in fact the story of all China's self-imposed handicaps is here told in plain, unvarnished facts. The year 1919 is generally hailed as having been a good one, only two or three instances of decreased trade being reported. But how much more prosperous could that year have been if there had been witnessed a genuine attempt at development? Will the same story of bawled opportunities always have to be told, or will there one day come the long-prayed-for political regeneration that will transform China from a country of adversity into a nation of prosperous, well-governed and protected people? On the answering of that query rests the welfare of more than one-fifth of the human race.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

To-day, August Bank Holiday, our thoughts naturally fly homewards, and we think of the crowds of happy holiday-makers who will be enjoying excursion trips to the sea and other beauty-spots of the Old Country. Happily, they will not on this day be affected by the increased railway rates, which do not come into operation until Friday next, though the present fares are high enough in all conscience. Day-excursions to some fresh spot, with change of environment and new sights to be seen, are amongst the experiences we lose by coming East—at least, in the case of Hongkong people. Here in this self-contained little community, the week-end and the occasional holiday lose much of their attractiveness for the simple reason that we have so few new places to which we can go. We cannot get away from the same old scenes and the same familiar faces. At every whip and turn we knock up against the same people, and we yearn for the time to come when short or long leave will bring us into touch with fresh personalities and new thoughts and ideas—when, beautiful as this Colony is in so many respects, we can forget for a time that there is such a place as Hongkong. At the most, when we have an odd day off from work we can but take a run to Macao, a motor trip to Repulse Bay or Castle Peak, have a run out to Fanling for a round of golf, or indulge in a launch picnic. These things, by constant repetition, begin to lose their charm in course of time; we always know that we shall meet the same people and that conversation will be pretty much what it always has been.

OUR VILLAGE LIFE.

These are the things that tend at times to make us dissatisfied with life out East and that every now and again raise the thought whether, after all, life in dear Old England, with all its drawbacks and the growing cost of existence, would not be better and more satisfying. We Hongkong people are, when all is said and done, inhabitants of what may be termed a large village, and outside of our business we lead the lives of villagers. Our goings and comings are known to each other, and whispered gossip flourishes as it does in all limited and prescribed localities. Life in this Colony is a peculiar phenomenon: we become broadened in some respects, but abominably narrowed in others. This comes from the fact that our abiding place is at one and the same time a great shipping port, where people of all nationalities converge, and the home of a little handful of white people. Our business makes us think of the large world-interests which centre here; our social life keeps us amongst the same small group of acquaintances and friends. Travel is the true corrective of our ills, but most of us get so little of it. We come out to Hongkong "on contract," and here we stay. Home-leave helps to save us from a blighting insularity, but we never really get rid of the disease. A trip home once in every two years might cure us. But, then, none of us can manage that. It takes us all we know how to afford a holiday once in five. And even then for many of us it means making such a big hole in our savings that we come back, begin all over again and go on dreaming of that ever-receding day when we are finally to "settle" in the land which gave us birth.

THE V.C.

We are glad to note that at last women are to be eligible for the highest honour that can be won in time of war—the Victoria Cross. This decoration can now be conferred on matrons, sisters, nurses and the staff of the nursing services, and other services pertaining to hospitals and nursing. And that is as it should be, after all. During the Great War one very absurd restriction was brushed aside when it was decided that Indian soldiers should be eligible for the V.C., and to-day there are quite a number of our dasky warriors who are proud possessors of this tribute to their valour in the field. Now nurses are to be eligible for the award, as also are civilians of any sex serving under the orders of the Empire's naval, military or air forces. After all, valorous deeds alone should qualify for this coveted decoration, no matter by whom performed. And when we think of all that "the Lady of the Lamp" did in another great war, we feel glad that in this respect another foolish sex barrier has been broken down.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S GOT TO LOSE MORE THAN MONEY TO BE BROKE. WHEN A FELLOW'S GOT A STRAIGHT BACKBONE AND A CLEAN EYE, HIS CREDITORS DON'T HAVE TO LIE AWAKE NIGHTS WORRYING OVER HIS LIABILITIES.—G. H. Lorimer.

Taking an overdose of aniseed oil, a Chinese woman died at Yau-matui yesterday.

Last night a Chinese was stabbed by an unknown man at Spring Garden Lane and a report was made to the Police of that district who sent the injured man to Hospital for treatment of the two serious wounds that were inflicted. The assailant has not been arrested.

Because she was accused of being a gambler, a Chinese woman had a "set-to" with another member of her sex. The former had her arm ripped open with a pair of pincers used by her antagonist, and was sent by the Police to the Hospital to have her wound dressed. To-day she appeared in Court to bring the charge of wounding against the other woman, who was ordered by the Magistrate to pay a sum of \$5 as compensation to the injured one.

Mr. J. T. Shaw, the well-known outfitter, begins a special sale to-morrow, when almost all the stocks will be sold at a great discount on their marked prices, in order to make room for the very large consignments that have arrived. Bargains can be picked up in underwear, footwear, shirts, socks, sun hats, belts and most articles of wear for gentlemen. Most of the goods on sale have been cut down to cost price, and, as everyone knows, this is considerably below replacing cost to-day.

"The Probation Wife" has drawn large audiences to the Coronet over the week end, despite the inclement weather. The freshness of the story, the beautiful setting and photography and the charm which dainty Norma Talmadge seems to exercise over all who see her pictures make the production a memorable one. In addition an excellent Gazette and a "Snub" comedy in which Sunshine Sammy plays a great part, aided and abetted by Hop Hed, a very youthful Chinese and the latest addition to the Rolin studio, help to make up a very fine programme. It is showing for the last time to-day at 2.30 and 5.15 and to-night at 9.15 p.m.

Patrick O'Sullivan was to-day charged at the Police Court with essaying amorous advances towards a Chinese woman at the Hongkong Star Ferry Wharf. It was stated by Sub-Inspector Blackman that the accused who was intoxicated put his arm round the woman's waist and followed her some distance before he was detained by an Indian constable. The accused denied the charge, saying that at the time there was a great crowd of people coming off the wharf and he merely put out his hand to brush the woman aside as she was in his way. He would not think of committing the offence of which he was accused. The complainant did not appear in Court to-day and the accused was accordingly discharged.

A lot of noise and blowing of whistles called the Police to the scene of a big fight indulged in by a large number of Hoklos at Staunton Street on Saturday night at about 11 o'clock. In this scrimmage, which arose from a gambling dispute, bamboo and other favourite offensive weapons were called into play but with no more serious result than a few bruises for everyone concerned. The whole number of constables available at the time were called out from the Central Station, and pursued their duty with such zeal that about sixteen Hoklos were roped in, and placed in their proper numbers before Mr. N. L. Smith. With one voice, they pleaded not guilty, but said to relate, the Magistrate promptly gave the order which made them pay a sum of \$3 each, or do "time" for seven days.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR")

The Rice Bowl, the organ of Messrs. W. T. Welisch and Co., the well-known rice brokers of San Francisco, who have recently established a branch in Hongkong, has an editorial on the failure of the Cuban buyers to honour their drafts. It says that during the past two months financial crises had arisen in most of the big rice importing markets of the world. A great many individuals and firms believing there would be no surplus of Rangoon rice for export, and that a world shortage of rice existed, bought heavily in futures. The heavy demand for futures, predicated upon there being no Rangoon rice available for export, resulted in an inflation of prices in the supplying markets. Instead of the anticipated further rise in prices, however, the officially announced allocations of Rangoon rice to various consuming markets precipitated a sharp decline in the price of Saigon rice. The editorial remarks:—"While the majority of the importers in the various markets aforementioned, who have bought futures, are proving equal to the test and meeting their obligations as each shipment arrives, there are a number who are taking advantage of any and every technicality to reject shipment upon arrival, thereby evading their speculative losses. The merchant or importer who rejects a shipment of rice for valid and bona fide reason is acting within his economic rights, but he who rejects a shipment because of an 'i' was not dotted or a 't' was not crossed in the contract, or for any other technical reason beyond the seller's control, is committing commercial suicide by his own rash act."

The above refers principally to the trouble existing at present in connection with payments or drawings made by San Francisco exporters to Cuban buyers. One admires the outspoken article, but is it not also of considerable importance to maintain the standard of respectability all round? Many of the San Francisco importers of rice and sugar have not met their commitments. They have dishonoured their bills drawn under confirmed banker's credit because speaking figuratively, an "i" was not dotted or a "t" was not crossed. I know from authentic sources that several bills, aggregating at present between two to three million dollars, have not been accepted at San Francisco with the result that many bankers and many firms here are being placed in a very awkward position. It is certainly a matter that should be taken up by the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco if they care at all for the good name of their members.

Shipments have been known to be refused by the merchants in San Francisco simply because there were a few more bags in the consignment than the party contracted for. I know of an instance where an additional bag was shipped in order to make a round figure, that bag naturally being charged for. Because of that infinitesimal addition, the shipment was refused and the bill dishonoured. In ordinary times it is customary for a few bags more or less to be shipped to make up round figures, and bills are not usually dishonoured for that reason. The buyer could easily accept the bill, throw the extra bags overboard and ask the shippers to refund the cost of those particular bags of rice. The dishonouring of these bills has involved the exporters here in enormous losses with the result that a number of them are feeling so nervous over the situation that they are abstaining from contracting further business until conditions warrant them. It is high time that the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce took up the matter seriously with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The situation is quite novel. The local Banks have bought these rice bills from the exporters here against those particular credits that were opened by the San Francisco banks. If bills so drawn under these credits have been accepted by the local Banks it is a matter for the law to decide whether the Bank or the shipper should be the loser. The Banks that accepted these bills did so after they were satisfied that they had complied with every condition that was laid down in the letter of credit. The question is: Is the shipper still

responsible if the bill is returned dishonoured? It is a moot point in law, and I am told that very shortly a test case will come up before the Supreme Court. The point, I am told, has never been raised in any Law Court before, and is an after-the-war phenomenon. When these bills were returned dishonoured by the San Francisco merchants the Banks here wrote to the shippers asking for instructions as to how to dispose of the rice stocks that were lying in the godowns in Francisco. The exporters have repudiated all responsibility, and disclaim any interest in those rice stocks. They maintain that when the Banks had purchased the bills under the conditions of the letter of credit that had been opened the responsibility of the exporters had ceased. In the meantime the rice that had been shipped to San Francisco has to be sold before it becomes bad and unfit for human consumption.

The whole trouble with regard to the market in Cuba arose through the allocation of a certain quantity of rice by the Rice Controller in Burma for the Cuban market. So many wires had gone from Rangoon to Cuban buyers that the latter thought there was going to be a deluge from Rangoon and every rice merchant in Cuba displayed the keenest anxiety to dispose of his holding. There was a scramble to sell and prices came down with a run. It eventually transpired that only a couple of thousand tons of Burma rice were allocated for Cuba. I am told that Cuba has rice to last her for another six months at least, and the sooner the Hongkong rice shipper forgets Cuba the better for him. There is only one solution to the present Hongkong rice problem, and that is that an early demand will set in from Japan or other consuming centre. Japan is now commencing to buy, but not in sufficiently large quantities to warrant an optimistic outlook. It has been estimated that Japan's consuming demands for 55,000,000 koku or 10,833,000 tons. Her actual crop for this season, including Korea and Formosa, has been 62,990,000, or, say, 10,433,000 tons, or an estimated shortage of 335,000 tons. Of this shortage 169,000 tons can be taken care of out of Government reserve stock available, leaving an estimated net shortage of 166,000 tons, which will probably be met by substitute foods like barley and wheat. Should the Government of Japan determine to build up a reserve stock to be stored against possible emergency, it would most likely have to import Saigon rice, Siam being under embargo.

There is a stream of remittances at present from the Chinese abroad to their homes for the Spirits Festival, which falls on the fifteenth day for the seventh moon in the Chinese calendar. The Fukien and the Swatow Chinese in the Straits Settlements and abroad have remitted during the past ten days to Hongkong some four million dollars, to be re-transmitted to their people in the country.

Stocks of flour in the Colony are increasing rapidly owing to regular and large arrivals from the United States. The present stocks are estimated at 500,000 sacks of which 300,000 sacks are Northern flour. Prices have firmed up, and show an increase of 30 to 40 cents per sack in the case of American flour No. 1 quality. Egypt has been in the local market for Australian flour, and some good business has resulted. Although the stocks of Australian flour in Hongkong are meagre, the merchants here have been able to gather good quantities from the South, namely, Singapore, Penang and the Malay Peninsula, where I am told there are fairly large stocks. So we can still afford to sell to Egypt and other markets that need this grade flour. Some Australian flour mills have been offering in Hongkong Australian flour at \$6 per sack—a ridiculous high price, when the same thing can be picked up in Singapore and elsewhere for \$4.20 per sack. Besides, it is not likely that any one will condescend to purchase Australian flour at such a figure when American flour, which is almost as good, is selling near \$3.80.

LORD MONTAGU ENGAGED.

The engagement of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu to Miss Crake, daughter of the late Major B. Crake and Mrs. Barrington-Crake, of 29, South-street, S.W., is announced.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Will the sea become "dry"—for Americans—is a vexed and vexing question of the hour. It is generally understood that the pussyfoot does not stretch more than three miles out to sea; but the "dry" section are trying to get a ruling from the Department of Justice on the total prohibition of alcohol on American ships. At present the order of the day is "What's your?" But the stocks have to be laid in at foreign ports.

They say that the fine Adam house, No. 14, Newman-street, off Oxford-street, is shortly to be pulled down and another erected on the site for Moon's Club, which has occupied it for dancing purposes during the past year or so. Newman-street was built between 1750 and 1770, and still contains a lot of good work of that period. Number 14 was erected for Sir Benjamin West, when President of the Royal Academy. His famous gallery there was in 1832 converted into a chapel, and has since been used for many purposes, religious, musical and commercial. It has been known as St. Andrew's Hall. Just before the war it was in the occupation of a firm of chemical manufacturers, who proposed building new premises over the whole site. This plan fell through, and after the armistice, when the dancing craze was really at its height, it was taken for Moon's Club. There was a day when Newman street boasted more great artists as residents than any other thoroughfare in London.

Dickens left London's monuments to others; he made it his business to report upon its alleys, which men men learned in historical lore have overlooked through indifference or disdain, and he did so in Bagehot's excellent phrase, like a special correspondent for posterity. Through Dickens and through Dickens alone we know of those sordid and derelict districts, where a century ago men struggled to keep their little holding of life, such as Tom All Alone's (the last traces of which were removed for the construction of Kingsway and Aldwych), the parlous of Clerkenwell, wherein the probable situation of Fagin's den can still be identified, and Jacob's Island. The London of which Dickens wrote, it should always be observed, was the London of his youth. The impression printed upon his mind in his early years was never effaced. He wrote from memory rather than investigation. Thus we find that although railway trains were introduced to the London public at about the same time as Dickens, only in "Dombey and Son" and "Edwin Drood" do they intrude. "Great Expectations" and "Little Dorrit" bear internal evidence of dates a generation earlier than the year of publication.—The Bookman.

When John Davidson said that women were "abler than men to vex" I am sure that he had no intention of disparagement, writes Mortimer in the Daily Mail. It is equally true that women are abler than men to charm. And, paradoxical as it may appear, both faculties, charming and vexing, have the same origin in the nature of woman. Robert Louis Stevenson said that marriage involves the domestication of the receding angel. Many of us, both men and women, are unconscious of our failings and shortcomings until we told about them by our partners in wedlock. Why are many persons chronic grumblers? Ill-health is a source of nervous irritability, and overwork, fatigue, and worry induce complaint. There is, however, a very healthy type of inveterate fault-finder. She is an active organising, directing woman, often possessing "character" and capable of deep devotion to the family. A woman (or a man) of this mental and emotional constitution begins life as a lusty, crying infant. A baby who cries often and heartily is an embryo certain lecturer. One of her chief pleasures is in voicing discontent, and this lo-fantile form of energy is merely modified in adult life. If fault-finding brought no satisfaction no-one would find fault. Let us try to be honest. We grumble because it pleases us. Let women accept the fact that their susceptibility to fatigue is accompanied by nervous irritability, and that often the copious complaints are largely the effect of fatigue toxins in the system. Nerving is often an indication of nervous exhaustion.

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U.S. ALOOFNESS FROM EUROPE.

FOUR REPUBLICAN GROUPS.

New York, June 29.—The Republican Convention left Senator Harding's lieutenants, all of whom he has promised to consult, divided into four pretty distinct groups. There are the extreme Anti-Leaguers under Senators Johnson and Borah, who, being Radicals, are discontented with his nomination and will need careful handling if they are to support him effectively; there is the orthodox group of Republicans led by Senators like McCormick and Brandegee, who, though they approve of Mr. Harding, are nearly as bitter as Senator Johnson against the League; there are the Reservationists like Senator Lodge, who, though prepared to accept the League with reservations, are not particularly keen about it; and there is the powerful, though partly non-political, group led by ex-President Taft and Mr. Hoover, who, as Mr. Taft said in a speech yesterday, think and hope that if the Republicans enter into the United States will eventually join the League—without, of course, "American reservations."

Mr. Harding may consequently have some difficulty in welding the somewhat vague Republican platform and his dictum about "preserved nationality" into a concise campaign formula. There will be strong opposition to going further than a re-affirmation of Mr. Harding's platform remarks about subsequent international cooperation. By the same token, nearly everyone is certain that it will not pay the Democrats to accept the President's platform and still less to make him their candidate.

ALOOFNESS FROM EUROPE. The argument is that if President Wilson failed to convince the country about the Covenant last summer, he will certainly fail this summer, now that the League itself seems upon somewhat undignified shoals. The Old World seems with object lessons of the advisability of confining the ancient policy of avoidance of entanglements, and the American electorate is more than ever engrossed in its own problems.

If the experience of a short tour in the Middle West goes for anything, the country has indeed never been more aloof from foreign politics

and more absorbed in local affairs. Every city has its local industrial and housing problems, and so on. The farmers have their labour difficulties and are busy with preparations for moving and financing the coming crops. The incubus of high prices is ubiquitous, despite the deceptive fall last month in certain retail prices. The financial embarrassment of the railways, and the shortage of rolling stock and locomotives, bear heavily upon trade. Another grave coal shortage, with consequent dislocation of domestic and industrial life, is officially apprehended, and the possibility of an embargo upon coal exports is being discussed.

IDEALISTS OUT OF TOUCH.

One is told that this year's crops are so much smaller than recently, that there will not be much surplus food to export, and that domestic demands alone for iron, steel, etc., are taxing plants harassed by labour and other problems. Only a few idealists not in touch with actual conditions believe there is any chance of raising large sums for European reconstruction. There is, indeed, for less talk of large foreign trade and international finance than a year ago. All of which seems to support the argument of the Anti-Leaguers that immediate participation in the League of Nations, after anything approaching the President's plan, is undesirable, and is not desired by the country, and that the thing to do will be to base subsequent international cooperation less on the League idea than upon the principles of arbitration and adjudication prevalent before the war.

Take, for instance, the Panama Canal tolls controversy, which the Republicans threaten to revive. It might be that public opinion, which cannot understand why the United States should not do what it likes with the Canal which it received world-wide praise for building, would job at its submission to the League, after all that has been said of the predominance of Great Britain in the Councils of the League. There is, however, reason to believe that even the Anti-Leaguers might not be averse from sending to arbitration the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

The situation, of course, may change, but for the moment it seems that if it can be realized that, thanks partly to the President's blunders, partly to circumstances here and abroad, partly to their traditions and training, Americans are

U. S. POLITICIANS.

THE HONGKONG VISIT CANCELLED.

Contrary to expectations, the party of American politicians advised as coming to the Colony on the Great Northern, will not make the proposed visit here. A cablegram received at the American Consulate from the War Department at Manila announces that there has been a change in the schedule, and that the Great Northern will neither call at Hongkong nor Canton. No reason for the change is given, and it is surmised that the transport which is now at Manila will sail direct for Shanghai on its trip to Japan.

THE BREAKING POINT.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE FATIGUED.

Many serious accidents, as well as mistakes in life, have been traced to failure of the memory, ill-health having been the original cause of this trouble. Now, who are the most likely to suffer in this respect?

When persons of either sex begin to hesitate in speaking, cannot "collect their thoughts," when they find their ideas are often confused, when excitement throws them off their mental balance, when they frequently forget where they leave things, then, says the doctor, here is a case bordering on neurasthenia or nervous breakdown. If this state of health continues without attention collapse may follow.

It is a fact that most nervous disorders are due to impure thin blood; from that they spring. The starved nerves are not able to meet the strain on them, the mind becomes dull, physical effort causes fatigue. Only pure blood can save the victims from collapse and di-pel neurasthenia or nervous breakdown. This good red blood is created in abundance by Dr. Williams' pink pills, and in that way these pills have in a great number of cases banished nervous, mental and digestive disturbances. They have given increased energy, fitness, keen appetite, strong steady nerves and robust health to men and women who were once nervous wrecks.

To give one instance only, Mrs. W. Cook, of "Orchard House," Sutton-on-Trent, England, recently stated:

"Some years ago I had a terrible trial through the tragic death of my mother. For weeks I was unable to realise she was dead, so great was the shock to my nervous system. I had the best of medical advice, but nothing seemed to do me permanent good. I had terrifying fits of depression, and many a time I have felt that I should welcome death as a happy release."

"When things were about as bad as they could be I chanced to read in a newspaper a case which was very similar to my own that had been cured by Dr. Williams' pink pills. I thereupon made up my mind that I would give them a good trial. I got a supply of the pills and I knew from the start they were doing me good, but I could hardly trust myself to believe it."

"I continued with the pills, and made such good headway that now I feel better than I have done for years. If only my experience should prove helpful to any other sufferers by inducing them to give a trial to Dr. Williams' pink pills I shall be only too thankful."

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for all nervous people of both sexes. They are obtainable from dealers everywhere, or at \$1.50 the bottle, \$3 for six bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai. To-day is the best time to begin them.

now nearer in their purview of foreign affairs to what they were eight years ago than to what they seemed to be when the artificial intimacies of war and the Utopian sentimentalism of early peace days still held them. Europeans will have a better chance of getting into approximate perspective the complications of the American political situation than if they allow themselves to be influenced by the successive manoeuvrings of parties and politicians interpreted in the light of their own desires.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New Shipment of FROZEN SMOKED FISH

Selected Fillets - 60 cents per lb.
Finnan Haddocks - 50 " "
Selected Kippers - 40 " "
Red Herrings - 30 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

"IDEAL" THE CREAM SUBSTITUTE



IDEAL ICE CREAM

PUDDINGS, DRESSINGS, Etc.

PACKED BY
NESTLE'S

OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
25 Cts. per tin.

The Only Entertainment in Hongkong
Comparable with those at Home is The
Picture Show at the Coronet.

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15

LAST PERFORMANCE OF
NORMA TALMADGE

"THE PROBATION WIFE"

A LADY'S PRIVATE "ZOO."

21 DOGS, 19 CATS, 29 BIRDS,
AND A LEMUR.

At the Marylebone Police Court recently, before Mr. d'Eyncourt, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, president of the Japanese Chin Club and a member of the Ladies' Kennel Club, residing at Westbourne-gardens, W., was summoned by the Paddington Borough Council for permitting a nuisance in improperly keeping dogs and birds and failing to comply with a notice to remove the animals and cleanse the premises.

Mr. E. J. Polten, the chief sanitary inspector for Paddington, said that when he visited Mrs. Morrison's house on May 5 he found animals and birds in every room except the front dining room and two bed rooms. There were 10 dogs, 14 cats and kittens, 17 birds, and a lemur. On June 1 he found six more dogs and four puppies, another cat, three more kittens, and 11 more birds. On a third visit he discovered another dog, cat, and a bird. The animals and birds were kept clean, but the smell was very bad.

Dr. R. O. Duffield, the Medical Officer of Health, stated that the house reeked and stank and the smell nauseated him.

Asked if he objected to dogs being kept in a London house, he replied, "No, not in reasonable numbers; but 50 animals kept in an ordinary dwelling house occupied by human beings is far too many."

The Hon. Mrs. Morrison, giving evidence, said that she herself cleaned every cage every day and kept a kennel woman to groom the dogs and keep them in perfect condition. When she took the house three years ago it was infested with mice; that was why she kept the cats. The dogs, she explained, were pedigree animals; several of the cats had won prizes; the birds, too, were prize birds and very old pets. She had brought some of them from India.

Mr. d'Eyncourt ordered Mrs. Morrison to abate the nuisance within 14 days and to pay three guineas costs.

£20,000 A YEAR FOR £1,205,000 GIFT.

One condition of the gift of £1,205,000 for medical research in London (already announced in the Daily Chronicle) is that the University College Hospital shall provide £20,000 a year for the maintenance of 60 obstetric beds and the increased cost incident to the new buildings. Sir Ernest Hatch, chairman, points out that this new liability is superimposed upon the institution's existing deficit of £25,000 a year.

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

— OUTFITTING SALE —

— COMMENCING —

AUGUST 2nd

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

EVERYTHING REDUCED

— ABOUT 40 PAIRS —
— HANAN SHOES —
TO BE CLEARED REGARDLESS
OF ORIGINAL COST

— CASH ONLY —

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

OUR SUMMER CASH SALE

NOW PROCEEDING FOR

3 DAYS

IN THE

LADIES' DEPARTMENTS
— ONLY —

BOOT AND SHOE SECTION

AN ACCUMULATION FROM PREVIOUS STOCKS, ALL
THOROUGHLY SOUND GOODS, A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY

TO BE CLEARED AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.

ON SPECIAL SALE

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

C 1244 "SMILES".....Fox Trot.
"MISSOURI".....Waltz.
A 2758 The "VAMP".....One Step.
"Behind your Silken Veil".....Fox Trot.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

SULLIVAN, POWELL & CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

SUB ROSA No. 2.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO. LTD.

15, Queen's Road, Central.
Tel. No. 75.

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

(INC. IN JAPAN)

NEW PATENTED INVENTION:

Flexible, Unbreakable and Beautiful

SILK GLASS

Replaces Ordinary Glass in all purposes.

SAMPLE ON APPLICATION TO

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.,

1A, Chater Rd., Hongkong.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.
(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
LAHORE	5,500	12th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
KALYAN	9,000	15th Aug.	
PLASSY	7,400	25th Aug.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
TAKADA	7,000	17th Aug.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
EASTERN	4,000	18th Aug.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
KANOWNA	7,000	22nd Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	2nd Aug. noon	Shanghai only.
JEYPORE	5,200	5th Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y. Hama.
JAPAN	6,100	9th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 5 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Calling Manila) Sat., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at noon.

SHIDZUKA MARU... Friday, 20th Aug., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via Suez, Port Said, Suez & Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU... Friday, 20th Aug., at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU... Thursday, 25th Aug., at noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Suez, Port Said, Suez & Port Said.

PENANG MARU... Monday, 9th Aug., at noon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU... Friday, 20th Aug., at noon.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU... Monday, 9th Aug., at noon.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU... Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHINGO MARU... Friday, 6th Aug., at noon.

NAGATO MARU... Monday, 9th Aug., at noon.

CALCUTTA MARU... Monday, 9th Aug., at noon.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 232 & 233. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java	in port	5th Aug.	Swatow.
Tjikini	Java	in port	6th Aug.	Shanghai.
Tjileboet	Java	in port	11th Aug.	Yokohama.
Haiyang	Java	in port	8th Aug.	Java.
Tjikembang	Java	in port	16th Aug.	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitarum	Java	in port	2nd Aug.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 13th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LUZON MARU" ... Friday, 20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"ANNAM MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAMI MARU" ... Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" ... 21st August.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HOSOLU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"INDOS MARU" ... Thursday, 5th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 12th August.

"SOSHI MARU" ... For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—**Y. YASUDA, Manager.**

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	3rd Aug.	5th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to
Butterfield & Swire.
Telephone No. 35. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.**

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANSAI"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 12th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and APCAR Lines, connecting with s.s. "UMONA" sailing from CALCUTTA on or about 30th August.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thurs., 5th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 7th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Java	Chunsang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched for the STRAITS and CALCUTTA, on Tuesday, August 10th, at 3 p.m.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

JAVA SERVICE.

The S.S. "CHUNSANG" will be despatched on or about August 10th, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.

Cargo accepted for RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & CALCUTTA (via Singapore) at current rates of freight.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	1st Aug. at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suyang	3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	3rd Aug. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	3rd Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	5th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th Aug. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	Kueichow	7th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'low.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong July, 31, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 10th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez	27th Aug.
"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	6th Sept.
"KINGCHOW"	via Suez	27th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez	

* Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 31st June, and is expected here on the 11th August.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. arrived at Yokohama, on the 19th inst., and sailed on the 22nd inst., for Hongkong via Manila, being due at this port August 3rd, in accordance with schedule.

The N. Y. K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th July and is expected here on the 9th August.

The Ellerman Line s.s. SWAZI from Hamburg and Rotterdam may be expected to arrive on the 10th August.

The s.s. MENTOR (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 17th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 22nd August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAIAN M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 25th July and is expected here on the 13th Aug.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO-HASHI MARU (American Line) left Kobe for port via Moji and Shanghai on the 23rd July and is expected here on the 6th Aug.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DAKAR M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 21st July and is expected here on the 5th Sept.

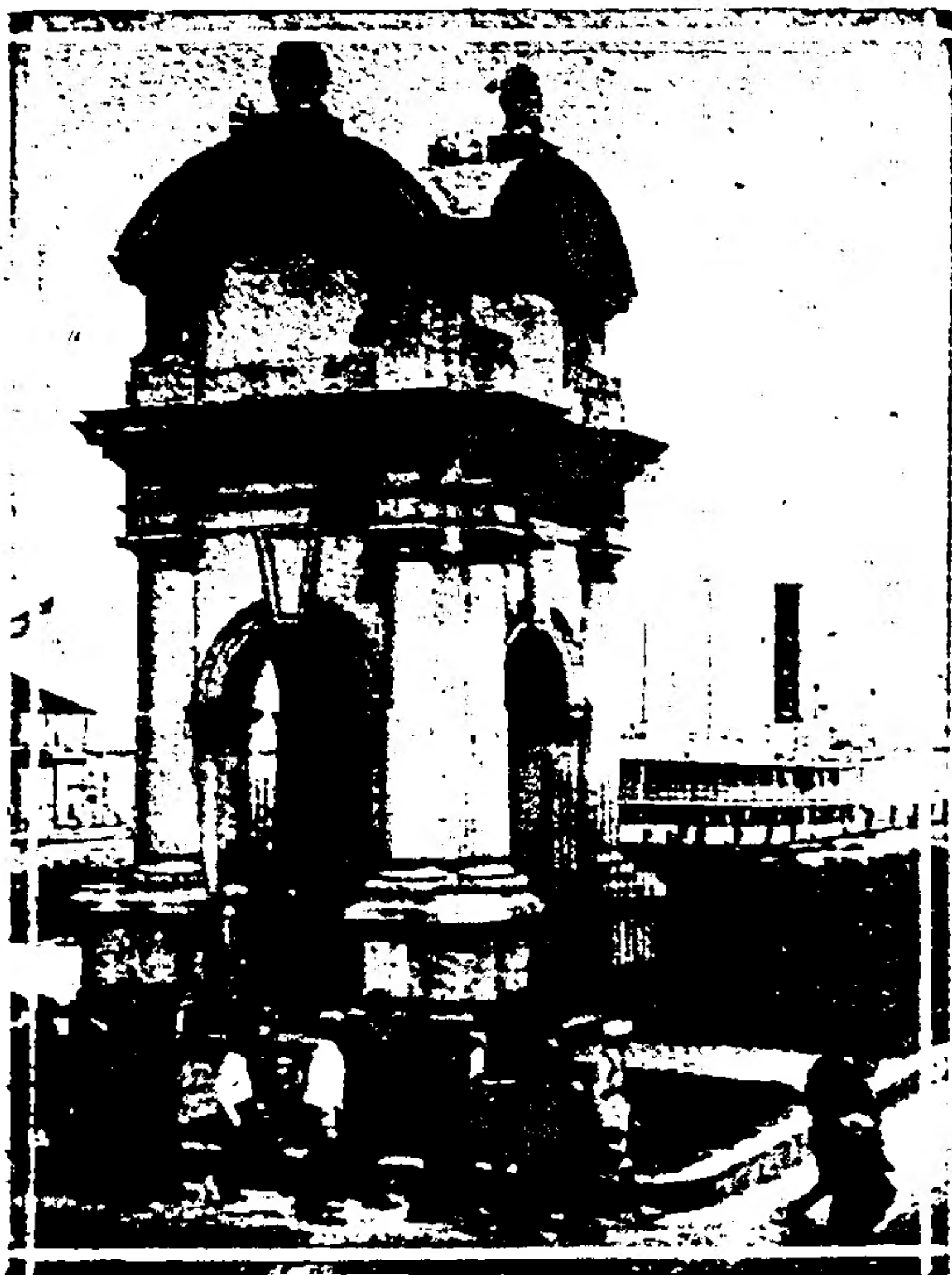
The s.s. PROMETHEUS (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on 29th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 3rd August.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Yokohama on 23rd July a.m. left there 29th July a.m. and is due at Hongkong on 9th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KASHIMA MARU (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 29th July and is expected here on the 6th August.

The s.s. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 21st September.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



MONUMENT OVER PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., will be the shrine of many thousand Americans this year. The tercentenary anniversary of the landing will be celebrated in the quaint town.



AUTHORESS AND CINEMA STAR.

Recent photo of Miss Caroline Lockhart and Miss Anita Stewart, taken at the home of the latter, who is a famous cinema star.



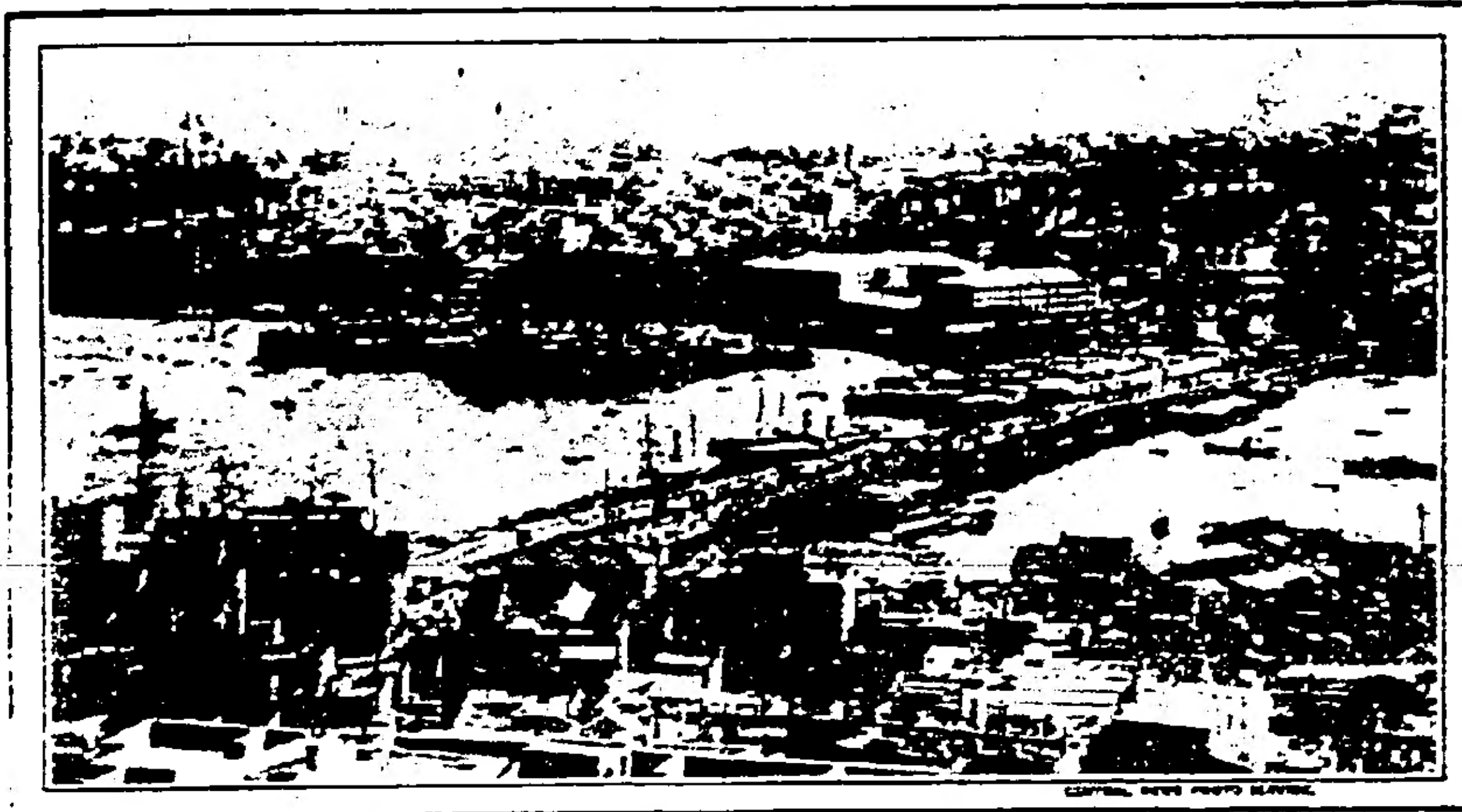
MADAME MAETERLINCK.

wife of the famous Belgian playwright.



DR. J. H. ROGERS.

Inventor of underground and underseas wireless, who has announced that he will attune his plant to take messages of wave lengths up to 150,000 meters in the hope of catching a message from Mars.



CONSTANTINOPLE.

Harbour and general view of the Turkish capital.



M. M. KALAW.

who was Secretary of the recent Filipino Mission to America, seeking independence of the islands.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Olivia Has Her Photo Taken For the Contest.

BY ALLMAN



